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## SOVIET CHEMICAL PRODUCTION NEARLY DOUBLE PREWAR LEVEL; SCIENTISTS RECEIVE STALIN PRIZES FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH

EXPAND BRANCHES OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, INCREASE RANGE OF ITEMS -- Moscow, Pravda, 17 Apr 51

The task in 1950 set for the chemical industry in the last Five-Year Plan was to exceed the prewar level of production 1.5 times. The actual output of the chemical industry exceeded the prewar level 1.8 times. The prewar level of production for nitrogenous fertilizers in 1950 was exceeded 2.2 times, and for potassium fertilizers, 1.4 times, which, in both cases, is more than the amount specified in the Five-Year Plan. The production of phosphatic fertilizers increased 1.9 times in 1950 in comparison with 1940. The production of synthetic rubber also surpassed the prewar level.

Production of new types of products was organized and expanded for the synthetic fiber industry, plastics, lacquer and paint, pharmaceutical, and other branches of the chemical industry. The Five-Year Plan for the output of dyes was also exceeded. There were 320 item designations in this field in 1950, as compared with 186 in 1940. The production of high-quality fast dyes has increased. The production of polychrome motion-picture film has also been organized.

LENINGRAD OBLAST STEPS UP CHEMICAL OUTPUT -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 25 Apr 51

First-quarter production in Leningrad Oblast in 1951 amounted to the following percentages of the 1950 output for the corresponding period:

| Item | Percent |
|---|---|
| Sulfuric acid | 115 |
| Superphosphate | 109 |
| Rubber footwear | 111 |
| Driving belts | 104 |
| Auto tires | 118 |
| Conveyer belt | 116 |
| Cellulose | 126 |



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GIVE ARMENIAN PRODUCTION TOTALS FOR FIRST QUARTER -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 25 May 51

The first-quarter 1951 production totals for chemicals in the Armenian SSR are as follows:

| Item | Plan Fulfillment (in %) | Percentage of 1st Qu 1950 Output |
|---|---|---|
| Calcium carbide | 99 | 152 |
| Kauchuk | 98 | 101 |
| Caustic soda | 114 | 95 |
| Sulfuric acid | 112 | 153 |
| Copper sulfate | 107 | 303 |
| Superphosphate | 126 | 124 |
| Cyanamide | 114 | 114 |
| Auto tire casings | 101 | 123 |
| Auto inner tubes | 104 | 127 |

LATVIAN SSR TOPS 1950 PLAN -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 21 Apr 51

The following are totals for first-quarter chemical plan fulfillment for 1951 by the Latvian SSR:

| Item | Plan Fillfillment (in %) | Percentage of 1st Qu 1950 Output |
|---|---|---|
| Cellulose | 73 | 100.5 |
| Superphosphate | 98 | 109 |
| Sulfuric acid | 97 | 112 |

BELORUSSIAN SSR GETS MORE FERTILIZERS -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 12 May 51

During the first quarter of 1951, kolkhozes in Belorussian SSR had 15 percent more manure, twice as much peat, and 66 percent more mineral fertilizers than in the corresponding quarter of 1950.

AZERBAYDZHAN SSR INCREASES SULFURIC ACID, CAUSTIC SODA PRODUCTION -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 11 May 51

In the first quarter of 1951, 106.5 percent more sulfuric acid and 127 percent more caustic soda was produced in Azerbaydzhan SSR than in the corresponding period of 1950.

ALUMINUM WARE OUTPUT, SALT EXTRACTION DROP IN TURKMEN SSR -- Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 6 May 51

During the first quarter of 1951, Turkmen SSR fulfilled its plan in aluminum ware 145 percent. This, however, was only 86 percent of its output for the same period of 1950.

Extraction of salt reached only 62 percent of the plan for the first quarter of 1951, which is only 59 percent of the figure for the first quarter of 1950.

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SET 1951 GOALS FOR TURKMEN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY -- Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 27 Apr 51

At the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party, Turkmen SSR, it was resolved to take all possible measures to build up the chemical industry. This includes increasing the production of sulfur, iodine, and bromine, the extraction of sodium sulfate, and the extraction and reprocessing of potassium salt, as well as organizing the production of superphosphate.

TURKMEN CHEMICAL ENTERPRISES ASSUME NEW OBLIGATIONS -- Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 6 May 51

Enterprises of the chemical industry in Turkmen SSR have assumed the following obligations for 1951.

Karabogazsul'fat Combine, to fulfill the plan in extraction of sodium sulfate 102 percent, and of epsomite, 105 percent; to reduce production costs one percent; and to increase labor productivity 6 3 percent above the plan.

Gaurdak and Karakum sulfur mines, to fulfill the 1951 plan on 21 December; to lower production costs; and to increase labor productivity 2 percent above the plan.

Cheleken Chemical Plant, to fulfill the plan in gross output and variety of types by 5 December; to increase labor productivity 5 percent above the plan, and to reduce production costs 1.5 percent.

All four enterprises are to fulfill the yearly plan early in cultural and housing construction. The Gaurdak Sulfur Mine is to put up in 1951, 1,000 square meters of housing; the Karakum Sulfur Mine, 400 square meters; the Karabogazsul'fat Combine, 1,000 square meters, and the Cheleken Chemical Plant, 600 square meters.

QUADRUPLES 1940 PRODUCTION OF AMMONIUM NITRATE -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 24 Apr 51

The Chirchik Electrochemical Combine made a modest contribution to the success of the Five-Year Plan. It completed its own Five-Year Plan in output of mineral fertilizers ahead of schedule. The output of ammonium nitrate has increased almost four times since 1940, and production costs have been lowered 50 percent.

PLANT BECOMES STAKHANOVITE ENTERPRISE -- Moskovskaya Pravda, 1 May 51

A few days ago the Ministry of Chemical Industry USSR and the presidium of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of the Chemical Industry awarded the Moscow Dorogomilovskiy Plant imeni Frunze the title of "Enterprise of Collective Stakhanovite Work."

INSTITUTE HELPS STREAMLINE PRODUCTION PROCESSES -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 14 Apr 51

The scientific associates of the Chemical Institute of the Kirgiz Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR is bringing its scientific research work to bear more closely upon the problems of production.

The institute is collaborating closely with the Mining and Metallurgical Combine imeni Frunze, which is creating conditions suitable for experiments, in which engineers, technicians, and Stakhanovites are participating actively. As a result, the institute has succeeded in working out methods of streamlining the separate production processes. These methods are helping the combine to cut down the production cycle 30 to 40 percent, to increase output of production, and to lower production costs considerably.

AWARD STALIN PRIZES FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH -- Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 3 Apr 51

A first Stalin Prize was awarded to A. P. Vinogradov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, for his scientific work, "The Geochemistry of Rare Chemical Elements Dispersed in the Soil." Great interest is being aroused by the work of V. V. Korshak, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, "The Chemistry of Compounds of High-Molecular Weight," for which the author studied a number of problems in this new field of chemistry which is of such importance in the production of plastics, rubber, and high-quality electrical insulation.

Stalin Prizes were awarded to Professor A. G. Amelin, for his research on the general theory of mist formation, which is particularly important for a number of chemical products; to Professor A. V. Storonkin, for his research on the thermodynamic equilibrium in multicomponent systems; and to O. A. Alekin for his monograph "The Hydrochemistry of Rivers of the USSR."

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